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ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

WORKING PAPER

SURPLUS OR DEFICIT POSITION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN MAJOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES

EIC-WP-3

March 1954

WARNING

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794 OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.

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NEXT REVIEW DATE:
AUTH: HR 70-2
DATE: 16 FEB '82 REVIEWER: 018957

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

The attached estimates are agreed by the intelligence community, and the general magnitude of the supply positions shown are believed to be valid over the next 15 months (under "normal" weather conditions). Nevertheless, they are published as a Working Paper rather than as a Subcommittee Report for the following reasons:

1. They were prepared in answer to an urgent specific request through the Operations Coordination Board; so that time did not permit as thorough a verification of estimates as is standard for published EIC or Subcommittee Reports.

2. The individual statistical estimates, representing 1954-55 agricultural production, are particularly tentative for middle-latitude countries at this time of year, before the spring condition of crops and livestock can be adequately evaluated.

3. The nature of the basic data presented - representing projections of agricultural harvests more than a year ahead - requires frequent revision with changing weather and crop conditions. (It is pointed out, for example, that estimates of even U.S. agricultural production must be revised at least every 30 days.)

Accordingly, it seems inappropriate to publish these estimates as a formal printed "Report," suggesting a considerable degree of continuing validity, when some of the principal figures may be outdated almost by the time a printed report would be distributed.

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TABLE 1. MAJOR SURPLUS COMMODITIES IN THE UNITED STATES WITH SURPLUS OR DEFICIT POSITION OF SPECIFIED COUNTRIES INDICATED BY POTENTIAL EXPORTS OR IMPORTS - 1953-54

Commodity	Units of Quantity	SURPLUS COUNTRIES					DEFICIT COUNTRIES			
		U.S. Stocks June 30, 1954 (millions)	Soviet Bloc Probable Exports (millions)		Non-Bloc Probable Exports (millions)		Soviet Bloc Probable Imports (millions)		Peripheral Non-Bloc Probable Imports (millions)	
WHEAT	[illegible]nels	830.0	USSR	61.3	Canada	300.0	Czechoslovakia	14.7	W. Germany	73.5
					Australia	85.0	E. Germany	18.7	Austria	11.0
					Argentina	125.0			Yugoslavia	20.0
									India	44.0
									Japan	73.5
BUTTER	[illegible]nds	425.0	USSR	20.0	New Zealand	345.3	Czechoslovakia	20.0	W. Germany	24.0
					Denmark	264.6	E. Germany	130.0	Finland	3.5
					Australia	83.0			Austria	1.8
					Argentina	20.0				
DRIED [illegible]LK	[illegible]nds	615.0	USSR	None	New Zealand	95.0			Japan	50.0
					Netherlands	75.0			India	30.0
					Australia	60.0				
COTTONSEED OIL	[illegible]nds	1,080.0	China	150.0	Anglo Egy Sudan	40.0	USSR	150.0	W. Germany	20.0
					Uganda	20.0	E. Germany	10.0	Japan	10.0
					Pakistan	20.0	Czechoslovakia	5.0	India	4.0
LINSEED [illegible]	[illegible]nds	580.0	China	15.0	Argentina	300.0	USSR	330.0	W. Germany	150.0
					Canada	100.0	Czechoslovakia	60.0	Japan	28.0
							Poland	45.0	India	60.0
							Hungary	16.0		
COTTON	[illegible]s	9.8	USSR	1.0	Egypt	1.5	China	0.3	W. Germany	1.2
					Brazil	1.3	Czechoslovakia	0.3	Yugoslavia	0.1
					Pakistan	1.1	Poland	0.5	Sweden	0.1
					Mexico	0.9	E. Germany	0.3	Japan	2.4
									India	0.4
RICE	[illegible]ds	400.0	China	1,322.8	Thailand	2,850.0			Ceylon	1,210.0
					Burma	4,180.0			India	2,200.0
									Japan	2,865.0
									Malaya	1,045.0

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ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

SURPLUS OR DEFICIT POSITION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN MAJOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT FROM THE UNITED STATES*

I. SUMMARY

1. Introduction

a. The principal U.S. agricultural commodities which:

(1) create major surplus disposal problems for the U.S. economy, or

(2) could be made available, if desired, in sufficient quantities to be potentially important economic or psychological factors in the struggle between the Soviet Bloc and the Free World

include the following:

Commodity	Estimated Volume of U.S. Stocks July 1954
Wheat	830 million bushels
Butter	425 " pounds
Dried Milk	615 " "
Cottonseed Oil	1,080 " "
Linseed Oil	580 " "
Cotton	9.8 " bales
Rice	400 " pounds

b. Attached is a tabulation comparing U.S. and other Free World surpluses of these products with the generally deficit situations in the Soviet Bloc and in bordering** non-Bloc countries. (See Table 1, page 1a.)

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* This Working Paper, prepared by the EIC Subcommittee on Agriculture, is based on material submitted by CIA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. While its conclusions reflect the best data available at the time of publication, they are subject to continuing revision of detailed statistical estimates.

** Although only bordering non-Bloc importers are discussed in the summary (i.e., Section I), all major importers or exporters are covered in the appendix.

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2 Individual Commodity Positions

a. Wheat. The USSR and its European satellites have traditionally been heavy grain exporters, although increasing populations and redistribution of agricultural emphases have greatly reduced former wheat surpluses. Now only the USSR itself is a substantial wheat exporter, having shipped some 60 million bushels over the past year. East Germany and Czechoslovakia, however, must import wheat; so that the net Bloc surplus for 1953-54 was only about 40 million bushels. Both the USSR and its European satellites have recently initiated vigorous programs to increase wheat production.

The Bloc clearly will ordinarily be self-sufficient in wheat over the next 15 months, and may be in position to increase its own exports to bordering non-Bloc countries. Of these, West Germany, India, Pakistan, Japan and Yugoslavia have the heaviest import deficits. Canada, Australia and Argentina are major exporters.

b. Butter. Most of the non-Bloc countries of the world are more adequately supplied with edible fats and oil, generally, than are Soviet countries. Butter supply, as such, is particularly deficit in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and the USSR itself. Although per capita butter consumption in the USSR is only 4.4 pounds per annum, the Soviet has been obliged during the past year to ship 150 million pounds to East Germany and Czechoslovakia to relieve food shortages there. No Soviet Bloc countries have any surplus butter and their generally inadequate butter supplies are not expected to improve over the next 15 months.

Among Free World countries West Germany, Finland and Austria are heavily deficit in butter while New Zealand, Denmark, Australia and Argentina are important exporters.

c. Dried milk. Of Bloc countries only the USSR uses substantial quantities of dried milk, all of which is produced internally for domestic consumption. Of bordering non-Bloc countries only Japan and India are significant importers. Since there is rather limited consumer acceptance of powdered milk, it is doubtful if any Bloc or bordering non-Bloc countries could be particularly interested in obtaining large quantities.

Other Free World exporters include New Zealand, the Netherlands and Australia. Significant changes in levels of adequacy of dried milk supply are unlikely over the next 15 months - especially in view of the slowness with which consumer acceptance would seem subject to change.

d. Cottonseed oil. In the Soviet Bloc this is of major importance for soap - since palm and cocoanut oils are difficult for them to obtain, and they do not have adequate technical facilities to use cottonseed oil freely as an edible oil. During the current year the

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USSR is expected to import (principally from China) the equivalent of China's export surplus, estimated at 150 million pounds; while East Germany and Czechoslovakia will import an additional 15 million pounds from non-Bloc sources. In general, the Bloc (exclusive of China) will probably attempt to import as much cottonseed oil as possible during the next 15 months as part of the over-all plan to increase consumer goods.

It is estimated that U.S. stocks of cottonseed oil will approximate 1,080 million pounds by July 1954 - representing some 80 percent of Free World stocks. (Bloc stocks will probably be negligible.) Other important non-Bloc exporters will probably be:

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan
Uganda (East-central Africa)
Pakistan
West Germany
Japan
India

e. Linseed oil. In Soviet Bloc countries the principal use of linseed oil is for making paints - although it also has limited utilization for edible purposes. The USSR and its European satellites are inadequately supplied with linseed oil and other industrial oils generally. Their 1953/54 levels of imports of linseed oil will about equal their own indigenous production. The USSR, Czechoslovakia and Hungary are the principal Bloc consumers of industrial oils and should import some 385 million pounds this year from non-Bloc sources. In addition, China is expected to sell the other Bloc countries most of its own surplus of 15 million pounds.

The USSR is planning a sharp increase in linseed oil production in 1954/55 and may be in a position to reduce her imports by that date. Offsetting this factor will be the increased consumer demand for paints.

Western Germany, Japan and Sweden are the only significant peripheral country importers.

The major non-Bloc exporters during 1953/54 will be Argentina, Canada and the United States. These countries will have July 1955 stocks of linseed oil far in excess of the negligible stocks which will be available in the Bloc at that time. U.S. stocks alone exceed the estimated annual industrial consumption of linseed oil in the entire Soviet Bloc.

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f. Cotton. Despite intensified production in the USSR, the Soviet Bloc as a whole remains an important net importer of cotton. Having achieved self-sufficiency at very low per-capita levels, the USSR finds it necessary to ship about one million bales annually to the European satellites - which produce only limited quantities domestically and must import an additional 434,000 bales this year from non-Bloc countries. Furthermore Communist China will import an estimated 300,000 bales from non-Bloc sources in 1953/54.

Over the next 15 months any USSR success in further increasing cotton production will tend to be offset by promised increases in consumption of textiles. In any event neither China nor the European satellites can depend on Bloc production to support an increase in present meager supplies of cotton textiles; and they may accordingly be under strong pressures to increase imports from non-Bloc sources.

Principal peripheral (non-Bloc) importers include Japan, West Germany, India, Austria, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Major non-Bloc exporters are Egypt, Pakistan, Brazil and Mexico.

g. Rice. Communist China is the only large-quantity dealer in rice in the Soviet Bloc, producing and consuming over 98 percent of total Bloc output. Although rice provides some 55 percent total caloric intake in China (perhaps 80 percent in much of South China), its consumption in the USSR and European satellites is unimportant - except in a few isolated localities. Actually it is expected that Communist China may export relatively small quantities of rice in 1953/54 (perhaps 600,000 tons of nearly 50 million tons production), probably to the Bloc (possible diversions to forces in Indo-China are not known). No specific estimates are feasible for Communist Chinese rice stocks as of July 1955, although they are expected to be substantially lower than those of important non-Bloc producers.

Major peripheral non-Bloc importers over the next 15 months will probably be Japan, India, Ceylon and Malaya - while Burma and Thailand will be the principal Free World exporters.

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II. Detailed Commodity Analyses:

1. Wheat

The consumption pattern of wheat varies considerably between Bloc and non-Bloc countries and also between the countries within the Bloc. For example, wheat accounts for a much larger percentage of total breadgrains in the United States than in the USSR and European Satellites where relatively more rye is consumed than in the United States. Within the Bloc, breadgrains (wheat and rye) represent over 60 percent of the caloric intake in the USSR but in Communist China, they represent only 10-15 percent of total caloric intake.

The following discussion of the adequacy of wheat supplies is based primarily upon data and information relating to that commodity. A discussion of wheat in relation to breadgrains and the food balance of these countries is beyond the scope of this paper.

a. Adequacy of Supply in Bloc and non-Bloc Countries.

Although estimated production of wheat for 1953-54 in the Soviet Bloc was about 74 percent of that produced in the non-Bloc area, the non-Bloc countries which border the Bloc countries are net importers of wheat. Except for Sweden, Turkey, and Iran, the wheat-eating section of the Bloc periphery countries require considerably larger amounts of imports of wheat per capita than do those Bloc countries which do not have a sufficient indigenous production to meet domestic needs. During 1953-54, the Soviet Bloc had an estimated net export of 40.7 million bushels of wheat, while the wheat-eating section of Western Europe and the Near East* had a net import of 74.1 million bushels. Were it not for the big four wheat producers of the non-Bloc, (US, Canada, Australia, and Argentina) the Western European countries could not sustain their present level of wheat consumption. (See Appendix Tables 1 - 6)

The initiation of a somewhat vigorous program to increase wheat production in the Eastern European Satellites and Russia may result in a stronger position of self-sufficiency of wheat throughout the Soviet Bloc - possibly to the extent of increasing exports to the non-Bloc countries which border the Soviet Bloc. The rice eating countries in South and Southeastern Asia which border the Bloc will not be appreciably affected by the Bloc's wheat situation, except as possible importers of relatively small quantities of wheat. Rice exports from these countries to the Bloc are not significantly large.

b. Comparisons of Levels of Adequacy Between Bloc and non-Bloc Countries.

On the basis of per capita availabilities for food, the Bloc countries have increased annual consumption of wheat more rapidly than Western European countries since prewar. Annual per capita availabilities of wheat were 212 and 211 pounds for Soviet Bloc countries and wheat eating periphery countries, respectively. Per capita availabilities of wheat estimated for 1953-54 were 259 and 246 pounds, respectively, for the same two areas. The change in the constituents of the diet has been more important

* Includes Norway, Sweden, Finland, W.Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan.

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than the increased wheat consumption in the Soviet Bloc countries. The increased amount of wheat available for consumption in the Bloc countries represents cereal substitutes for animal protein and fats, which have decreased substantially since prewar; whereas, Western European countries have been able to maintain a more balanced diet as far as grains and animal protein are concerned. Tables 5 and 6 in the Appendix provide a precise picture of per capita availabilities of wheat for the non-Bloc andS oviet Bloc countries for prewar and 1953-54 estimated availabilities with projected availabilities for 1954-55. (See Appendix Tables 5 and 6)

Although the Eastern European Satellites' recovery in food production after the war was about equal to that of Western Europe, crop and animal production faltered in Eastern Europe after the Communists came to power. Wheat and other grain production did not reach prewar levels and livestock suffered severe reverses. The Eastern European increased availabilities of wheat for consumption represent a forced change in diet accompanied with reduced over-all production of wheat. Hungary, for example, the bread basket of Eastern Europe before the war, barely made the wheat export list in 1953-54 and may yet be a net importer of wheat if import requests are met.

Variations in the availabilities of wheat among the Eastern European Satellites does not indicate a reduction of cereals in the diet.* East Germany and Poland are traditional rye eaters, while in Rumania corn is as important as wheat in the diet. Albania, Bulgaria, and Hungary traditionally weight the cereal portions of their diet heavy with wheat, while in Czechoslovakia rye is about on a par with wheat. The USSR's cereal consumption is traditionally wheat, while that of Communist China is rice. (See Appendix Table 5)

With decreased production of wheat as compared to prewar throughout most of the Soviet Bloc, smaller amounts proportionately have gone into export channels and more has been ear-marked for consumption. Throughout the Bloc where, generally, man competes with animals for the products of the soil, a large amount of cereal production will continue to fill the dietary requirements, with the result that cereal imports will undoubtedly continue to have low priority as food imports unless unforeseen drastic shortages occur.

c. Changes in Present Levels of Adequacy Which Will or May Arise During the Next Fifteen Months.

More emphasis is being placed on increasing wheat and other cereal production in the countries of the Soviet Bloc. It does not appear likely that the program aimed at increasing livestock numbers will force a change in breadgrain production. Cereal goals will be met somewhat independent of the livestock program since grains continue to be the foundation of the diet and surplus can be used to feed livestock. There is little or no evidence to indicate a significant cutback in cereal grain production in the surplus producing countries and the program of increasing cereal grain production in those countries which now have a deficit appear to point out the trend of production to be followed the next few years. During the next fifteen months, unless the present precarious weather picture currently existing in some of the Eastern Satellite countries results in appreciable decreases in cereal grain production, there seems to be little reason to expect any substantial change from the now apparent self-sufficiency of wheat in the Soviet Bloc. (See Appendix Tables 1 - 3)

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III. Butter

An appraisal of the adequacy of the supply of butter should give consideration to the role of butter in the diet and the availability of other edible fats (substitutes). Such an analysis is beyond the scope of this paper, however, the statements in this report regarding the adequacy of butter generally reflect the supply situation of total edible fats. China is the exception to this with very little commercial butter production, but with a large production of vegetable fats and oils.

Butter is a palatable high caloric food which is considered a semi-luxury in the traditional butter consuming countries in the Bloc; East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR. Although representing a relatively small portion of the total diet, shortage of such a commodity can become an important morale factor for the industrial labor force which is one of the reasons why the USSR has been exporting butter to East Germany and Czechoslovakia even though per capita consumption in the USSR is lower than in either of these satellites.

a. Adequacy of Supply in Bloc and Non-Bloc Countries.

Generally speaking the non-Bloc countries of the world have more adequate supplies of butter and other edible fats than the Bloc countries.

During 1953-54, the major butter exporting non-Bloc countries will probably be the Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia, Denmark, Sweden, and Argentina. The major importing non-Bloc countries will be the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Luxembourg, France, and Western Germany. (See Appendix Tables 8 and 9)

The non-Bloc countries estimated to have the largest stocks in July 1954 are the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina. The quantity of these stocks which may be exported or consumed domestically will depend to a large extent upon the price in the various countries. For example, the prevailing price in the US practically prohibits normal commercial sale on the world market and also curtails domestic consumption.

In 1953-54, it is estimated that the Soviet Bloc, primarily the USSR, will be a net importer of about 130 million pounds. Even though domestic per capita consumption in the USSR is expected to be only about 3.9 pounds per capita in 1953-54, she is finding it necessary to ship about 150 million pounds to East Germany and Czechoslovakia to relieve the animal fat shortage there. (See Appendix Tables 7 and 10)

An indication of the inadequate supplies of butter in the Bloc is the fact that the USSR has made numerous attempts recently to purchase butter from the United States and other non-Bloc sources.

Butter represents an insignificant portion of the Chinese diet, thus Communist Chinese production and imports of butter are practically negligible. (See Appendix Table 7)

b. Comparison of Levels of Adequacy Between Bloc and Non-Bloc Countries.

Even though per capita consumption of creamery butter in the USSR

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is above the prewar level, consumption of non-creamery butter has probably decreased. The 1953-54 consumption of creamery butter is only 3.9 pounds per capita compared with 30.1 pounds per capita in Finland, 13.3 pounds in Western Germany, and 9.2 pounds in Austria. Per capita consumption in the USSR is also lower than consumption in Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Poland. (See Appendix Tables 10 and 11)

Per capita consumption of butter during 1953-54 in all of the European Satellites is estimated to be below the prewar level. In fact, per capita consumption in East Germany will be about 15 percent below the prewar level.

Per capita consumption of butter in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Albania is lower than consumption in the USSR and the other European Satellites because butter has traditionally never been a significant contributor to the diet in these countries. Consumption per capita in these four countries is somewhat comparable to consumption of butter in Yugoslavia. (See Tables 10 and 11)

In 1953-54, per capita butter consumption in Czechoslovakia will be slightly lower than consumption in Western Germany, but slightly greater than consumption in Austria. Per capita consumption of butter in Poland is lower than consumption in either Western Germany or Austria. In spite of East German butter consumption remaining slightly above that of West Germany in 1953-54, however, butter consumption of East Germany is about 84 percent of prewar.

Communist China and the bordering countries in the Far East consume relatively little butter.

c. Changes in Present Levels of Adequacy Which Will or May Arise During the Next Fifteen Months.

It is estimated that the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand will have stocks in July 1955 which will be about 5 or 6 times the level of available stocks in the Bloc at that time. If United States' stocks alone remain at current levels for the next year, stocks will be 3 to 4 times the level of Bloc stocks fifteen months from now. (See Appendix Tables 7 and 9)

Western Germany, Finland, and Austria are expected to be the major importing countries (which border the Bloc) during the next fifteen months.

It is believed that East Germany and Czechoslovakia, will continue to import as much butter as possible from the USSR and non-Bloc sources during the next fifteen months.

Even though the USSR is expected to export creamery butter to East Germany and Czechoslovakia in 1954-55, per capita consumption butter is expected to increase over 1953-54. Because plans call for an improvement of the diet in the USSR and because of demands for butter in the European Satellites, it is expected that the USSR and Eastern European Satellites will attempt to obtain sizeable quantities from non-Bloc sources during the next fifteen months.

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The Soviet government is increasing the proportion of total milk production which is controlled by the State. This makes it possible to increase creamery butter production even though the total production of milk in 1954-55 will probably increase only slightly over 1953-54. Thus, the USSR per capita consumption of milk and milk products (or of total butter fat equivalent) will be about the same in 1954-55 as in 1953-54.

3. Dried Milk

The countries of the world that produce large amounts of butter are generally the countries that have a relatively high level of production of dried milk. The milk solids which constitute dried milk are a by-product of the production of butter. While dried milk is a high protein food, the consumer demand for it is generally slow to develop due to the following factors: it is a new product, processes resulting in a highly palatable product have been slow in developing, general messiness in reconstituting it in the home, most people do not realize how deficient their diet is in protein and do not realize the high nutritional value of this product, and its deterioration if it gets damp.

Since dried milk does require new and expensive processing facilities and there is not a wide consumer demand for it, there are large quantities of milk solids in most commercial butter producing countries that could be processed into dried milk.

a. Adequacy of Supply in Bloc and Non-Bloc Countries.

The Soviet Union is the only Bloc country which produces substantial quantities of dried milk. The production of dried milk has increased rapidly since World War II. In 1950, it was about 21 million pounds and in 1953-54 about 42 million pounds. The Soviets have announced plans for further large increases in the production of dried milk. While some increases will be made, the planned levels will probably not be met. The present per capita consumption in the Soviet Union is about .2 pound per year. There is little trade in dried milk within the Soviet Bloc. (See Appendix Table 12)

There is a large amount of international trade in dried milk between countries of the free world. During 1953-54, the major exporting countries will probably be the United States, New Zealand, Netherlands, and Australia. The major importing countries will probably be the United Kingdom, Japan, and Venezuela. There are many countries such as India, Israel, and Mexico that do not produce dried milk, but import large quantities. (See Appendix Tables 13 and 14)

The United States will probably have the bulk of the world stocks of dried milk in July 1954, as at the present time. The quantity of these stocks which may be exported or consumed domestically would not be affected to any large extent by a lowering of the price at which it is offered, since it is not a product for which there is a large consumer demand. Short of donations, the consumption of, it would be increased very little through a decrease in price.

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From a nutritional standpoint, the supplies of dried milk in most parts of the Soviet Bloc as well as much of the non-Bloc are inadequate, since they are generally very deficient in protein. However, considering consumer demand, the level of supply of dried milk is relatively adequate. Insofar as the Soviet Union is concerned, the production of dried milk is probably increasing about as fast as uses are being found for it.

b. Comparison of Levels of Adequacy Between Bloc and Non-Bloc Countries.

There are no countries for which the per capita consumption of dried milk is very large and it varies widely both between countries within the Soviet Bloc and between countries bordering the Bloc. Even in the United States, which is currently producing more than 30 times as much as the USSR, the per capita consumption is very small and much of the production is going into stocks. Since it is a commodity for which there is limited consumer acceptance, it is doubtful that the Bloc or bordering non-Bloc countries will be anxious to obtain large quantities of dried milk. (See Appendix Tables 12 and 14).

c. Changes in Present Levels of Adequacy Which Will or May Arise During the Next Fifteen Months.

Because of slow changes in consumer acceptance, the levels of adequacy of dried milk supplies are not likely to change significantly in any areas of the world during the next 15 months. (See Appendix Table 15).

It is estimated that USSR production of dried milk may increase as much as 20 percent during the next 15 months, however, consumption will still be less than one-fourth pound per capita in 1954-55. Per capita consumption of dried milk in China and the European Satellites will probably continue to be negligible during the next 15 months.

Production in the non-Bloc countries may increase slightly during the next 15 months, but the trade pattern is expected to continue at about the present level. If the United States' stocks remain at about the current level for the next 15 months, these stocks will represent over 95 percent of total estimated world stocks in July 1955. (See Appendix Table 14).

4. Cottonseed Oil.

Unlike most commodities, the end use of cottonseed oil varies considerably in the Bloc countries as compared with the non-Bloc. In the non-Bloc countries a large percentage of cottonseed oil is utilized for food while in the Bloc, a substantial portion is utilized for non-food uses. This is due to the readily available substitutes (cocoanut oil, palm oil, etc.) for soap making in non-Bloc countries and the lack of these oils in the Soviet Bloc. Thus, in the USSR, China and most of the European Satellites, both the demand for soap oils and the inability to refine for edible purposes, a significant portion of the cottonseed oil supply has dictated the non-food use of cottonseed oil as opposed to its use as a food oil in the non-Bloc countries. The differences in use pattern as

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indicated above must be borne in mind while reading the following discussion on the adequacy of cottonseed oil supply. Cognizance must also be taken of the fact that cottonseed oil is only one of a number of fats and oils in both the Bloc and non-Bloc countries.

a. Adequacy of Supply in Bloc and non-Bloc Countries.

The non-Bloc countries of the world have more adequate supplies of cottonseed oil than the Bloc countries. The USSR has made numerous attempts recently to purchase cottonseed oil from the United States and other non-Bloc sources in an effort to bolster the inadequate supplies in the Bloc.

During 1953-54, the major exporting non-Bloc countries will be the United States, Anglo Egyptian Sudan, Uganda and Pakistan. The major importing non-Bloc countries will probably be the United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico, West Germany, Japan and India. (See Appendix Tables 17 and 18).

It is estimated that the United States will have about 80 percent of the non-Bloc stocks of cottonseed oil in July 1954. It is estimated that Bloc stocks of cottonseed oil will be negligible in July, 1954. (See Appendix Tables 16 and 18).

In 1953-54, it is estimated that the Soviet Bloc will be a net importer of about 15 million pounds of cottonseed oil. Communist China will export about 150 million pounds which will be offset by USSR imports of an equal amount. East Germany and Czechoslovakia will import about 15 million pounds and imports in the remaining European Satellite countries will be negligible. (See Appendix Table 16).

b. Comparison of Levels of Adequacy Between Bloc and Non-Bloc Countries.

The total supply of cottonseed oil in the European Satellites in 1953-54 is estimated to be about 28 million pounds. The total supply in West Germany alone will equal to the total supply in these countries this year. (See Appendix Tables 16 and 17).

In 1953-54 Pakistan, Turkey and Iran will have sizeable supplies of cottonseed oil all of which is expected to be utilized as food. It is estimated that the USSR will have about 700 million pounds in 1953-54 and that over 60 percent of this supply will be utilized for non-food purposes. (See Appendix Table 17).

It is estimated that Communist China will produce about 275 million pounds in 1953-54, however, about 55 percent of this production will be exported. About 60 percent of the remaining supply of cottonseed oil in Communist China will be utilized as food. The bordering countries in the Far East, Japan, Burma and Thailand also utilize only small quantities of cottonseed oil. It is estimated that India will utilize about 448 million pounds of cottonseed in 1953-54. India does not crush the cottonseed for oil, but uses it for feed, seed and fertilizer. (See Appendix Tables 16 and 17).

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c. Changes in Present Levels of Adequacy Which Will or May Arise During the Next Fifteen Months.

Cottonseed oil stocks in the Bloc countries will be negligible compared to non-Bloc stocks in July, 1955. In fact, United States' stocks alone are estimated to be several times as much as Bloc stocks fifteen months hence.

Western Germany, Japan and India are expected to be the major non-Bloc importing countries (which border the Bloc) during the next fifteen months. The United Kingdom and Canada will probably continue to be the major non-Bloc importers of cottonseed oil. The United States will no doubt continue to be the major exporter of cottonseed oil in the non-Bloc area.

East Germany and Czechoslovakia will probably continue to import as much cottonseed oil as possible so they can manufacture more consumer goods which have been promised to the population.

In order to improve the diet and make more consumer goods available to the people, the USSR will no doubt attempt to import substantial quantities of cottonseed oil from non-Bloc sources during the next 15 months. It is expected that Communist China will produce and export about the same quantity of cottonseed oil in 1954-55 as in 1953-54.

5. Flaxseed and Linseed Oil.

Linseed oil is utilized in the non-Bloc countries primarily as an industrial oil largely for making paints. In the Bloc countries linseed oil is used for industrial purposes, but is also utilized to a limited extent for food. This report does not discuss linseed oil as related to the total supply of industrial oils, however, the USSR has an inadequate supply of linseed and also other industrial oils. The statements in this report regarding the supply of linseed oil generally reflect the supply situation of total industrial oils.

a. Adequacy of Supply in Bloc and Non-Bloc Countries.

The shortage of flaxseed oil in the Soviet Bloc has been responsible for the ever-increasing imports from the non-Bloc areas. The estimated 1953/54 level of linseed oil imports into the Bloc areas will probably equal the level of domestic production. (See Appendix Table 19).

The major non-Bloc exporters during 1953/54 will be Argentina, United States and Canada. The major non-Bloc importers include the United Kingdom, France and Italy with several other nations in Western Europe receiving lesser amounts. (See Appendix Table 21.)

Non-Bloc countries hold the only sizeable stocks of linseed oil with the highest stock levels in the United States, Argentina and Canada. Argentina is the only country in the group that has been able to negotiate for the disposal of a major portion of her supply to Bloc countries. Barter manipulations have made Argentine linseed oil prices appear more favorable to the Soviet Bloc. (See Appendix Table 21).

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In 1953/54, the Soviet Bloc will import slightly under 390.0 million pounds of linseed oil. Only about 225.0 million is believed to have been delivered thus far, primarily from Argentina with considerable more due. Afghanistan, India and Iran will send small amounts on an equivalent basis, to the Soviet Bloc during the current year. (See Appendix Table 19).

Linseed oil is used for both food and non-food purposes in the Soviet Bloc. The major portion of Bloc imports is, in all likelihood, destined for industrial consumption. Food utilization of linseed oil is a custom in less accessible rural regions of China, European USSR and Eastern Poland, Hungary, etc., one that is dictated generally by the inability to produce adequate supplies of other food oils. Recovery of flaxseed production in the Soviet Bloc to the prewar level, even then inadequate by general standards, has not taken place and has led to the new import program.

b. Comparison of Levels of Adequacy Between Bloc and Non-Bloc Countries.

There is a shortage of fats and oils primarily utilized for industrial purposes in the Soviet Bloc. While a per capita distribution of linseed oil on a food basis would be meaningless in any comparison between the Bloc and non-Bloc areas in view of the wide substitutionality of other food fats, animal, vegetable and marine, a comparison on an industrial basis seems permissable. Industrial consumption of linseed oil in the USSR during 1953/54 will average about 1.9 pounds per capita. Of this total, about 1.5 pounds per capita or 75 percent will have been derived through imports. In the United States, during the same period, the per capita supply, after allowance for sizeable exports, will be about 7.7 pounds per capita. West German linseed oil supplies are about 4.0 pounds per capita.

The industrialized European Satellites, primarily Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany and Hungary are comparatively not much better supplied with linseed oil than the Balkan Bloc countries or the USSR and China. In 1953/54 Czechoslovakia will probably have a per capita industrial supply of about 4.6 pounds, of which almost the entire amount was supplied by imports; Poland's domestic production provides an estimated 1.1 pounds per capita for non-food utilization, with East Germany averaging about 1.0 pounds per capita. Hungary's per capita linseed oil supply for industry is only about 1.5 pounds per capita. In the remainder of the Balkans and China, the per capita supply is well below one pound per capita.

c. Changes in Present Levels of Adequacy Which Will or May Arise During the Next Fifteen Months.

It is estimated that the United States, Argentina and Canada will have July 1955 stocks of linseed oil far in excess of those available in the Soviet Bloc at the same period. Even the United States' stocks, which now exceed estimated industrial consumption of linseed oil in the Soviet Bloc, will far surpass Soviet Bloc stocks in 1955. (See Appendix Tables 19 and 21).

Western Germany, Japan and Sweden are the only significant importers of linseed oil that are adjacent to the Soviet Bloc. Linseed oil imports of these countries are not expected to change very little during the next fifteen months. (See Appendix Table 20).

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The USSR which is planning on a sharp increase in linseed production by 1955, may be in a position to sharply reduce her linseed oil imports by that date. Off-setting this factor may be the increased consumer demand for more painted structures, etc., which may require a continued steady high level of linseed oil imports. It is doubtful that the Soviet level of imports will fall much below a range of 150 to 200 million pounds during the next 15 months.

The European Satellites, primarily Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and East Germany will require at least the present level of imports during the next 15 months. Some increase over the existing level of consumption can be forthcoming following the new economic outlook, which barring increased domestic supplies, would indicate a need for additional imports.

6. Cotton.

Ginned cotton is the major textile fiber utilized in the Soviet Bloc countries, representing roughly 70 percent of the total textile fibers processed by these countries. This paper does not analyze the role of cotton in relation to the other fibers, however, since it is the major fiber processed in the Bloc, the statements made regarding cotton generally reflect the over-all textile fiber situation. The relative internal supply of wool, silk and rayon are not expected to change substantially during the next fifteen months.

This report does not analyze trade in textile products, however, the assumption was made that the bulk of the Bloc trade in these products is intra-Bloc. Thus, the per capita consumption of cotton as shown in this report is a rough measure of the textile products available for domestic consumption.

a. Adequacy of Supply in Bloc and Non-Bloc Countries.

The non-Bloc countries of the world as a whole have more adequate supplies of cotton than the Bloc countries. The Soviet Bloc is a net importer of cotton while there is an exportable surplus in several of the non-Bloc countries. (See Appendix Tables 22, 23, and 24).

During 1953-54, the major exporting non-Bloc countries will be the United States, Egypt, Brazil, Pakistan and Mexico. The major importing countries will probably be Japan, France, West Germany, United Kingdom and Italy. The non-Bloc countries estimated to have the largest stocks in July 1954 are the United States, Brazil, India and the United Kingdom. The United States will have more stocks than all of the non-Bloc countries combined. (See Appendix Tables 24 and 25).

In 1953-54, it is estimated that the Soviet Bloc will be a net importer of about 734,000 bales. Even though the per capita consumption of cotton in the USSR is far below the level in Western Europe, it has been necessary to ship about one million bales to the European Satellites which produce limited quantities domestically. In addition to imports from the USSR, the European Satellites will import about 434 thousand bales from non-Bloc sources. It is estimated that Communist China will import about 300 thousand bales from non-Bloc sources. (See Appendix Table 22).

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In spite of the fact that the USSR is a net exporter of cotton, the government has imported small quantities during the past several years.

b. Comparison of Levels of Adequacy Between Bloc and Non-Bloc Countries

Because of trade in textile products, the cotton available for consumption is not an accurate measure of the availability of clothing in individual Bloc countries. However, the current per capita availabilities of textile products in the European Satellites, considering population changes, has probably attained the prewar level. The civilian per capita availability is presumed to be lower than prewar since current military and stockpile requirements take a greater share than during prewar years. Austria, Finland, West Germany, Sweden and Yugoslavia depend upon the non-Bloc sources for cotton imports.

Even though per capita availability of cotton textiles in the USSR is greater than all of the Satellites (excluding Czechoslovakia and Poland) her people are poorly clothed by United States standards. The per capita availability of cotton products, however, is greater in the USSR than in the underdeveloped countries bordering the Bloc.

Communist China has the lowest per capita availability of any country in the Soviet Bloc. Per capita availability of cotton in China is below the level of the three major Asiatic powers, Japan, India and Pakistan. (See Appendix Tables 26 and 27).

c. Changes in Present Levels of Adequacy Which Will or May Arise During the Next Fifteen Months.

It is estimated the non-Bloc cotton stocks will far exceed Bloc stocks by July 1955. In fact, United States' stocks alone will be more than seven times as much as non-Bloc stocks. (See Appendix Tables 22, 23 and 24)

Western Germany, Sweden, Yugoslavia, India and Japan are expected to be the major cotton importing countries (which border the Bloc) during the next fifteen months.

During the next 15 months, the USSR is not expected to increase exports of cotton for consumption in the European Satellites. Even though the USSR plans to increase cotton production, this increase will be offset by the added internal use for the manufacture of textile products which have been promised the people in the recent consumer goods decree.

The European Satellites cannot depend upon domestic production or added imports from the USSR to substantially increase production of textile products during the next 15 months. These countries may be forced to import larger quantities of cotton from non-Bloc sources if more textile products are to be made available to the population.

It is estimated that domestic production of cotton will increase only slightly in Communist China during the next 15 months. Therefore, any increase in textile production in China is directly related to probable increased imports from non-Bloc sources.

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7. Rice.

An analysis of the adequacy of rice supplies should give consideration to the role which it plays in the diet. Rice consumption varies widely between the countries of the Bloc; it accounts for over 55 percent of the diet in China, but consumption in the USSR and the European Satellites is only negligible.

Generally speaking, rice is an important commodity in the diet of most of the non-Bloc countries in the Far East, but is relatively unimportant in most of the other non-Bloc countries.

a. Adequacy of Supply in Bloc and Non-Bloc Countries.

Communist China is the only Bloc country which produces a substantial quantity of rice. Production in China represented over 99 percent of total Bloc rice production in 1953-54. It is estimated that Communist China will be a net exporter of about 1,323 million pounds of rice during 1953-54; much of this rice will be sent to the Bloc countries. There is no estimate available of the level of stocks in Communist China. (See Appendix Table 28).

Rice represents an insignificant portion of the diet in the USSR and European Satellites, thus production and trade of rice is relatively insignificant in these countries. (See Appendix Table 28).

Non-Bloc countries estimated to have the largest stocks in July, 1954 are India, Japan, Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, Pakistan and the United States. The largest stocks are expected to be in India and Japan, both of which are net importers. (See Appendix Tables 29 and 30).

During 1953-54, the major rice importing non-Bloc countries will probably be Ceylon, India, Japan and Malaya. (See Appendix Tables 29 and 30).

b. Comparison of Levels of Adequacy Between Bloc and Non-Bloc Countries.

In 1953-54, it is estimated that both Communist Chinese rice production and per capita consumption will be about 8 percent below the prewar level. Per capita consumption of rice in Communist China is considerably above the level of consumption in India. Per capita consumption of rice in Ceylon, Pakistan and Indonesia will be about the same as the level of consumption in Communist China in 1953-54. Consumption per capita in Japan is about 20 percent above the Communist Chinese consumption level and the per capita consumption in Burma and Thailand are about 70 percent greater than the Chinese consumption level. (See Tables 31 and 32).

The USSR and European Satellites and the bordering countries in Europe consume relatively little rice. (See Tables 31 and 32).

c. Changes in Present Levels of Adequacy Which Will or May Arise During the Next Fifteen Months.

It is estimated that the rice supply available for food in the Bloc countries during the next 15 months will remain at about the current level.

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Stocks of rice in the USSR and European Satellites will probably be negligible in July, 1955. No estimate is available for Communist Chinese stocks fifteen months hence, however, it is believed that Chinese Communist stocks will be substantially less than the level of stocks in non-Bloc countries at that time. (See Appendix Tables 28, 29 and 30).

Stocks and levels of adequacy of rice in non-Bloc countries as a whole are expected to be at about current levels in July, 1955. (See Appendix Tables 29 30 and 32).

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Table 1 Estimated Wheat Supply and Utilization in the Soviet Bloc
1953-54 and July 1955 Stocks

Million Bushels

Country	1953 - 54 Production	Net Trade + Imports - Exports	Total a/ Supply	Non-Food Uses	Supply Available For Food	Stocks July 1954	1955 Stocks July 1955
USSR	1,275.1	- 61.3	1,213.8	286.2	927.6	Neg.	Neg.
Communist China	820.3	- 3.7	816.6	139.4	677.2	NA	NA
Albania	3.8	+ 3.1	6.9	0.8	6.1	Neg.	Neg.
Bulgaria	70.0	- 4.2	65.8	12.0	53.8	Neg.	Neg.
Czechoslovakia	50.7	+ 14.7	65.4	6.7	58.7	Neg.	Neg.
East Germany	23.7	+ 18.7	42.4	2.5	39.9	Neg.	Neg.
Hungary	72.3	- 4.4	67.9	11.3	56.6	Neg.	Neg.
Poland	61.1	+ 4.6	65.7	10.9	54.8	Neg.	Neg.
Rumania	80.5	- 8.2	72.3	18.2	54.1	Neg.	Neg.

a/ Does not include strategic reserves or working inventories.

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Table 2: Estimated Wheat Supply and Utilization in Non-Bloc Countries Bordering The Soviet Bloc 1953-54 and July 1955 Stocks.

Million Bushels

Country	Beginning Stocks a/	Production	Net Trade + Imports - Exports	1953-54 Total Supply	Non-food Uses	Total Available for Food	Stocks a/ 1954	Stocks a/ 1955
Norway	4.7	1.6	11.0	17.3	1.4	11.9	4.0	4.0
Sweden	24.0	36.6	7.4	53.2	9.4	19.8	24.0	22.0
Finland	6.4	9.5	11.0	26.9	6.0	15.4	5.5	5.0
West Germany	47.7	116.1	73.5	237.3	34.3	158.0	45.0	40.0
Austria	6.5	18.5	11.0	36.0	6.9	23.1	6.0	5.0
Yugoslavia	6.8	95.0	20.2	122.0	16.5	95.5	10.0	10.0
Greece	6.0	52.0	8.3	66.3	8.5	47.8	10.0	9.0
Turkey b/	45.0	290.0	- 44.0	291.0	61.0	165.0	65.0	60.0
Iran	5.0	78.0	- 0.5	82.5	9.0	68.5	5.0	5.0
Afghanistan	3.0	30.0	+ 1.0	34.0	5.0	26.5	2.5	2.5
India	25.0	240.0	+ 44.0	309.0	30.0	249.0	30.0	30.0
Pakistan	15.0	105.0	+ 27.0	147.0	15.0	112.0	20.0	20.0
Indonesia	0.5		+ 5.5	6.0		5.5	0.5	0.5
Burma	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9		0.8	0.1	0.1
Thailand	0.1		+ 0.5	0.6		0.5	0.1	0.1
Indo-China	0.5		+ 2.1	2.6		2.1	0.5	0.5
Hong Kong	0.5		+ 2.2	2.7		2.2	0.5	0.5
Philippines	1.0		+ 8.6	9.6		8.1	1.5	1.0
Japan	15.0	50.5	+ 73.5	139.0	16.0	103.0	20.0	20.0

a/ Stocks at the beginning of the crop season (partially estimated some countries); July or August in Northern Hemisphere except April in India and Pakistan. December or January in Southern Hemisphere.

b/ Figures, other than trade, based on official production estimates, which may be high.

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Table 3: Estimated Wheat Supply and Utilisation in the Major Exporting Non-Bloc Countries Not Bordering The Soviet Bloc 1953-54 and July 1955 Stocks.

Million Bushels

Country	Beginning Stocks a/	1953-54 Production	Net Trade b/	Total Supply	Stocks c/ 1954	Stocks c/ 1955
United States	562	1,168	(-) 215	1,515	830	910
Canada	363	614	(-) 300	677	515	500
Australia	38	199	(-) 85	152	75	75
Argentina	73	225	(-) 125	173	45	45

a/ Stocks at beginning of respective crop years (United States, July 1, 1953; Canada, August 1, 1953; Australia and Argentina, December 1, 1953).

b/

c/ Estimated carryover of old crop wheat at beginning of crop year shown. See footnote a/ for specific date in various countries.

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Table 4

Estimated Wheat Supply and Utilization in the Major Importing Non-Bloc Countries Not Bordering the Soviet Bloc, 1953-54 and 1955 Stocks

Country	Beginning Stocks[a]	Production	Net Trade[b]	Total Supply	Stocks 1954[a]	Stocks 1955[a]
Mexico	18.4	23.9	7.3	49.6	16.0	15.0
Cuba	3.0	c/	7.2	10.2	3.0	3.0
Venezuela	0.5	0.2	7.3	8.0	0.5	0.5
Peru	2.0	5.0	9.0	16.0	2.0	2.0
Brazil	10.0	22.0	55.0	87.0	10.0	10.0
Norway	4.7	1.6	11.0	17.3	4.0	4.0
United Kingdom	50.0	99.5	143.3	292.8	35.0	35.0
Ireland	5.0	13.1	8.5	26.6	4.0	4.0
Netherlands	2.4	9.5	33.1	45.0	4.0	4.0
Belgium	7.0	20.1	24.1	51.2	6.5	6.0
West Germany	47.7	116.1	73.5	237.3	45.0	40.0
Switzerland	14.0	8.0	10.1	32.1	10.0	9.5
Finland	6.4	9.5	11.0	26.9	5.5	5.0
Austria	6.5	18.5	11.0	36.0	6.0	5.0
Spain	11.5	125.0	36.7	173.2	15.0	15.0
Italy	39.2	325.0	11.0	375.2	51.4	45.0
Yugoslavia	6.8	95.0	25.2	127.0	10.0	10.0
Greece	6.0	52.0	8.3	63.0	10.0	9.0
Egypt	12.7	56.8	18.4	87.9	15.0	13.0
Un. of So. Africa	15.0	21.5	7.0	43.5	14.0	14.0
Lebanon	1.5	1.9	8.1	11.5	1.5	1.5
Israel	1.0	1.4	9.2	11.6	1.0	1.0
India	25.0	240.0	44.0	309.0	30.0	30.0
Ceylon	1.0	c/	11.0	12.0	1.0	1.0
Indonesia	0.5	c/	5.5	6.0	0.5	0.5
Philippines	1.0	c/	8.6	9.6	1.5	1.0
Japan	15.0	50.5	73.5	139.0	20.0	20.0
Pakistan	15.0	105.0	27.0	147.0	20.0	20.0

a/ Stocks at the beginning of the crop season (partially estimated some countries); July or August in Northern Hemisphere except April in India and Pakistan. December or January in Southern Hemisphere.
b/ Net imports.
c/ Production insignificant, if any.

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Table 5 Wheat Supply Available for Food in the Soviet Bloc
Prewar, 1953-54, and 1954-55

Country	Prewar		1953-54		1954-55	
	Supply Available For Food (Mil.Bu.)	Pounds Per Capita Per Year	Supply Available For Food (Mil.Bu.)	Pounds Per Capita Per Year	Supply Available For Food (Mil.Bu.)	Pounds Per Capita Per Year
USSR	900.5	282.0	927.6	258.0	1,059.8	294.0
Communist China	715.3	90.0	677.2	84.0	691.0	84.0
Albania	1.4	78.0	6.1	282.0	5.2	240.0
Bulgaria	40.8	372.0	53.8	426.0	49.7	390.0
Czechoslovakia	42.5	168.0	58.7	276.0	58.9	276.0
East Germany	37.8	144.0	39.9	132.0	46.4	156.0
Hungary	48.9	330.0	56.6	354.0	57.0	354.0
Poland	55.1	102.0	54.8	126.0	57.1	126.0
Rumania	56.6	222.0	54.1	192.0	54.5	192.0

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Table 6: Estimated Wheat Supply and Consumption in Non-Bloc Countries Bordering The Soviet Bloc, Prewar, 1953-54 and 1954-55.

Country	Prewar		1953-54 a/		1954-55 a/	
	Supply Available for Food (Million Bu.)	Pounds per Capita	Supply Available for Food (Million Bu.)	Pounds per Capita	Supply Available for Food (Million Bu.)	Pounds per Capita
Norway	8.8	183.3	11.9	211.9	11.9	210.0
Sweden	17.7	169.9	19.8	165.0	19.7	163.0
Finland	7.7	129.4	15.4	223.2	15.0	214.8
West Germany b/	97.4	151.0	158.0	184.8	158.0	183.2
Austria	20.0	177.5	23.1	199.0	23.0	197.7
Yugoslavia	62.3	250.0	95.5	339.1	97.0	336.4
Greece	37.1	327.7	47.8	349.3	47.8	346.0
Turkey	94.8	351.1	165.0	439.0	167.0	433.8
Iran	65.0	235.0	68.5	206.5	70.0	207.1
Afghanistan	25.0	130.4	26.5	138.2	27.0	140.9
India	205.3	40.4	249.0	39.6	255.0	39.5
Pakistan	105.8	115.0	112.0	86.8	118.0	90.5
Indonesia	5.3	4.8	5.5	4.3	5.5	4.1
Burma	0.2	1.2	0.8	2.5	0.8	2.5
Thailand	0.4	2.7	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5
Indo-China	1.1	3.0	2.1	4.5	2.1	4.4
Hong Kong	2.0	100.0	2.2	95.0	2.2	95.0
Philippines	3.8	14.9	8.1	23.1	8.0	22.3
Japan	33.4	28.9	103.0	71.3	100.0	68.5

a/ Years beginning July or August except India and Pakistan which begin April 1.
b/ Includes spelt.

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Table 7 Estimated Creamery Butter Supply and Utilization in the Soviet Bloc 1953-54 and July 1955 Stocks.

Million Pounds a/

Country	1953-54 Stocks July 1953 b/	Production	Net Trade + Imports - Exports	Total Supply	Supply Available For Food c/	Stocks July 1954 b/	Stocks July 1955 b/
USSR	50 d/	900	- 20	930	830	100	125
Communist China		Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.		
Albania		2	Neg.	2	2		
Bulgaria		20	Neg.	20	20		
Czechoslovakia		120	+ 20	140	140		
East Germany		150	+130	280	280		
Hungary		30	Neg.	30	30		
Poland		130	Neg.	130	130		
Rumania		20	Neg.	20	20		
Total Bloc		1,372	+130	1,552	1,532		

a. Actual weight basis.
b. Stocks in countries other than the USSR were negligible.
c. Non-Food Uses were negligible.
d. July 1953 stocks were unusually low due to large scale reduction in June 1953, due to arrangements for export.

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Table 8 Estimated Butter Supply in Non-Bloc Countries Bordering the Soviet Bloc, 1953-54

Million Pounds

Country	Production	Net Trade + Imports - Exports	Total Supply a/
Austria	162.0	+ 1.8	63.8
Finland	121.0	+ 3.5	124.5
Western Germany	627.0	+ 24.0	651.0
Sweden	222.0	- 22.0	200.0
Yugoslavia	24.2	---	24.2
Greece	17.0	---	17.0
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Burma	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Hong Kong	---	+ 1.5	1.5
India	125.0	+ 2.0	127.0
Iran	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iraq	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	1.2	+ .1	1.3
Japan	11.0	+ .9	11.9
Pakistan	---	+ .1	.1
Philippines	---	+ 1.0	1.0

a/ Since there are no stocks estimated and probably very small non-food uses, Total Supply and Supply Available For Food are the same.

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Table 9 Estimated Butter Supply and Utilization in Non-Bloc Countries Not Bordering the Soviet Bloc 1953-54 and July 1955 Stocks

(Million Pounds)

Country	1953 - 54 Stocks July 1953	Production	Net Trade + Imports - Exports	Total Supply	Stocks 1954	1955 Stocks 1955
Canada	60.5	346.0	- .2	406.3	60.0	60.0
United States	257.5	1,590.0	- .2	1,847.3	425.0	425.0
Argentina	15.0	115.0	- 20.0	110.0	15.0	
Denmark		381.2	- 264.6	116.6		
France		608.5	+ 50.0	658.5		
Netherlands		167.0	+ 110.0	277.0		
Norway		41.5	+ 13.2	54.7		
Australia	22.4	361.0	- 83.0	300.4	20.0	20.0
New Zealand	17.0	432.0	- 345.3	103.7	17.0	17.0
Mexico		5.5	+ .1	5.6		
Panama, Republic of		0	+ 1.2	1.2		
Netherlands Antilles		n.a.	n.a.			
Cuba		3.9	+ 1.6	5.5		
Brazil		58.0	+ .3	58.3		
Chile		15.0	+ 1.1	16.1		
Colombia		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Peru		3.6	+ 3.0	6.6		
Venezuela		2.6	+ 2.0	4.6		
Belgium & Luxembourg		165.0	+ 55.0	220.0		
Ireland	13.4	123.0	+ 10.5	146.9	15.0	15.0
Italy		125.7	+ 20.0	145.7		
Portugal		5.0	- .8	4.2		
Spain		n.a.	n.a.			
Switzerland	3.7	50.0	- 11.7	42.3	4.0	4.0
United Kingdom		53.0	+ 631.6	684.6		
Belgian Congo		---	+ 1.5	1.5		
Egypt		11.5	+ .9	12.4		
Morocco (French)		---	+ 4.5	4.5		
Union of South Africa		78.0	n.a.	78.0		
British Malaya		---	+ 1.5	n.a.		
Ceylon		---	+ 2.0	n.a.		

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Table 10 Estimated Butter Supply and Consumption in the Soviet Bloc
Prewar, 1953-54 and 1954-55

Country	Prewar		1953-54		1954-55	
	Supply Available For Food (Million Pounds)	Pounds Per Capita Per Year	Supply Available For Food (Million Pounds)	Pounds Per Capita Per Year	Supply Available For Food (Million Pounds)	Pounds Per Capita Per Year
USSR	550	2.9	830	3.9	950	4.4
Communist China a/						
Albania	2.9	2.7	2	1.5	2	1.5
Bulgaria	24.	3.7	20	2.7	20	2.7
Czechoslovakia	163.	10.8	140	10.7	140	10.6
East Germany	287.	17.9	280	15.1	280	15.1
Hungary	35.	3.9	30	3.2	31	3.3
Poland	342.	10.7	130	5.0	134	5.1
Rumania	22.	1.4	20	1.2	20	1.2

a. In the past there has been very little commercial butter production or trade in this country.

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Table 11 Estimated Butter Supply and Consumption in Non-Bloc Countries Bordering the Soviet Bloc, Prewar, 1953-54 and 1954-55

Country	Prewar Average		1953 - 54		1954 - 55	
	Supply Available For Food million lbs.	Pounds Per Capita	Supply Available For Food million lbs.	Pounds Per Capita	Supply Available For Food million lbs.	Pounds Per Capita
Austria	44.0 a/	6.5	63.8	9.2		
Finland	97.0 b/	26.9	124.5	30.1		
Western Germany	884.0 b/	17.6	651.0	13.3		
Sweden	139.0	22.1	200.0	28.1	Same	
Yugoslavia	24.2	1.5	24.2	1.4		
Greece	14.0	2.1	17.0	2.2	as	
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Burma	.7	neg.	n.a.	n.a.	1953 - 54	
Hong Kong	1.1	neg.	1.5	.7		
India	n.a.	n.a.	127.0	.3		
Indonesia	10.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Israel	neg.	neg.	1.3	.8		
Japan	.1	neg.	11.9	.1		
Pakistan	neg.	neg.	.1	neg.		
Philippines	1.6	neg.	1.0	neg.		

a/ Average 1934-37

b/ Average 1936-39

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Table 12 Estimated Dried Milk Supply and Utilization in the Soviet Bloc
1953-54 and July 1955 stocks

Thousand pounds

Country	1953-54 Stocks July 1953	Production	Net Trade + Exports - Exports	Supply Available For Food a/	Stocks July 1954	1955 Stocks July 1955
USSR	b/	42,000	Neg.	42,000	b/	b/
Communist China	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
European Satellites	Neg.	Neg	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Total Bloc		42,000	-	42,000	-	-

a. Since there are no stocks estimated and probably very small non-food uses, Total Supply and Supply Available for Food are the same.

b. There has been no indication of stocks of dried milk.

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Table 13 Estimated Dried Milk Supply and Utilization in Non-Bloc Countries Bordering the Soviet Bloc, 1953-54 a/

Thousand Pounds

Country	1953 - 54 Production	Net Trade + Imports - Exports	Supply Available For Food a/
Austria	1,800	+ 2,500	4,300
Finland	331	n.a.	n.a.
Western Germany	80,000	- 9,000	71,000
Sweden	26,300	- 900	25,400
Yugoslavia	neg.	+ 6,000	6,000
Greece	0	+ 2,800	2,800
Turkey	0	+ 80	80
Burma	0	+ 50	50
Hong Kong	0	+ 1,200	1,200
India	0	+ 30,000	30,000
Indonesia	0	+ 1,000	1,000
Iran	0	+ 250	250
Iraq	neg.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	0	+ 25,000	25,000
Japan	27,778	+ 50,000	77,778
Pakistan	0	+ 1,100	1,100
Philippines	0	+ 5,500	5,500

a/ Non-Food Uses and Stocks are negligible, therefore, the Total Supply is the same as the Supply Available for Food.

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Table 14 Estimated Dried Milk Supply and Utilization a/ in Non-Bloc Countries Not Bordering the Soviet Bloc, 1953-54 and July 1955 Stocks

Thousand Pounds

Country	1953 - 54 Stocks July 1953a/	Production	Net Trade + Imports - Exports	Total Supplya/	Stocks July 1954a/	1955 Stocks July 1955a/
Canada	16,519	99,651	- 37,022	62,629	15,000	15,000
United States	499,742	1,305,685	- 121,253	1,184,432	615,000	615,000
Denmark (fiscal '54)	-	33,064	- 30,865	2,204	-	-
France		35,000	+ 10,000	45,000		
Netherlands		105,000	- 75,000	30,000		
Switzerland		14,000	2,270	11,730		
Australia	2,700	81,000b/	- 60,000	21,000	5,000	5,000
New Zealand		110,500	- 95,000	15,500		
Mexico		0	+ 16,500	16,500		
Panama, Rep. of		0	+ 2,000	2,000		
Cuba		3,000	+ 2,200	5,200		
Trinidad & Tobago		0	+ 3,500	3,500		
Argentina		5,000	neg.	5,000		
Brazil		21,000	+ 7,500	28,500		
Peru		neg.	+ 1,200	1,200		
Venezuela		6,900	+ 48,000	54,900		
Ireland		12,500	+ 6,000	18,500		
Italy		23,000	+ 1,000	24,000		
Norway		77,000c/	- 18,000	59,000		
Portugal		375	-	375		
Spain		n.a.	105	n.a.		
United Kingdom		82,800	+ 95,000	177,000		
Belgian Congo		0	+ 3,000	3,000		
Egypt		0	+ 1,000	1,000		
Morocco		0	+ 350	350		
Union of So. Africa		4,500	- 200	4,300		
British Malaya		0	+ 3,800	3,800		
Ceylon		0	+ 1,700	1,700		

a/ Non-Food Uses are negligible in all cases. The stocks are negligible in countries for which there are none listed and in these countries, the Supply Available for Food is the same as the Total Supply.

b/ Estimated for fiscal year 1954

c/ Includes canned milk

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Table 15 Estimated Dried Milk Supply and Consumption in Non-Bloc Countries Bordering the Soviet Bloc, Prewar, 1953-54 and 1954-55 b/

Country	Prewar Average		1953 - 54		1954 - 55	
	Supply Available For Food 1,000 lbs.	Pounds Per Capita Per Year	Supply Available For Food 1,000 lbs.	Pounds Per Capita Per Year	Supply Available For Food 1,000 lbs.	Pounds Per Capita Per Year
Austria			3,300	.5		
Finland			n.a.	n.a.		
Western Germany			71,000	1.4		
Sweden	2,000	0.4	25,400	3.6		
Yugoslavia			6,000	.4		
Greece			2,800	.4	Same	
Turkey			80	-		
Burma	116		50	-	as	
Hong Kong	277		1,200			
India			30,000	.1	1953 - 54	
Indonesia			1,000	-		
Iran			250	-		
Iraq			n.a.			
Israel	1,300 a/		25,000	15.2		
Japan			77,778	.9		
Pakistan			1,100	.1		
Philippines	633 a/		5,500	.3		

a/ 1934 - 38

b/ The supply available for food and per capita consumption are negligible in countries for which no data are listed.

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Table 16 Estimated Cottonseed Oil Supply and Utilization in the Soviet Bloc 1953-54 and July 1955 Stocks

Million Pounds

Country	1953 - 54 Production	Net Trade a/ + Imports - Exports	Total Supply	Non-Food Uses	Supply Available For Food	Stocks July 1954	1955 Stocks July 1955
USSR	550	+ 150	700	440	260	10	25
Communist China	275	- 150	125	75	50	Neg.	Neg.
Albania	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	0	Neg.	Neg.
Bulgaria	4	Neg	4	4	0	Neg.	Neg.
Czechoslovakia	0	+ 5	5	5	0	Neg.	Neg.
East Germany	0	+ 10	10	10	0	Neg.	Neg.
Hungary	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	0	Neg.	Neg.
Poland	0	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	0	Neg.	Neg.
Rumania	0	Neg.	9	4	5	Neg.	Neg.
Total Bloc	838	+ 15	853	538	315	10	25

a/ Excludes any estimate of possible U.S. oil shipments or transshipments through Western Europe.

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Table 17 Estimated Cottonseed and Cottonseed Oil Supply and Utilization in Non-Bloc Countries Bordering the Soviet Bloc 1953-54 and 1955 Stocks.

Million Pounds b/

Country	1953-54 Beginning Stocks	Production	Net Trade + Imports - Exports	Total Supply	Non-Food Uses	Total Available For Food b/	Stocks July 1954	1955 Stocks July 1 1955
Pakistan	20	160	- 20	160	-	160	20	20
West Germany	8	-	+ 20	28	-	28	8	8
Japan	2	-	+ 10	12	-	12	2	2
Turkey	16	74	- 4	86	448	86	16	16
India c/	40	404	+ 4	448	-	-	40	40
Iran	6	24	-	30	-	30	6	6
Afghanistan	2	8	-	10	-	10	2	2
Burma	4	12	-	16	-	16	4	4
Thailand	2	4	-	6	-	6	2	2

a/ Oil equivalent.

b/ Per capita availability has not been computed in view of the fact that cottonseed oil is a minor item in the total fat-and-oil consumption in these countries. The same applies to data for the periods 1935-39 and 1954-55.

c/ While India produces and imports cottonseed, it is generally not crushed for oil but is used for feed, seed, and fertilizer. Accordingly, the oil equivalent figures shown for India have little meaning in terms of cottonseed oil for edible purposes.

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Table 18 Estimated Cottonseed and Cottonseed Oil Supply in the Non-Bloc Countries Not Bordering the Bloc 1953-54 and 1955 Stocks.

Million Pounds a/

Country	1953-54 Beginning Stocks	1953-54 Production	1953-54 Net Trade + Imports - Exports	1953-54 Total Supply	1953-54 Stocks July 1954	1955 Stocks July 1955
United States	1,052	1,832	- 200	2,684	1,080	800
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	10	42	- 40	12	6	6
Uganda	8	34	- 20	22	8	8
Argentina	8	64	-	72	8	8
Brazil	20	162	-	182	20	20
Belgian Congo	4	22	- 8	18	4	4
Egypt	20	168	- 2	186	20	20
Mozambique	4	18	- 4	18	4	4
United Kingdom	30	-	+ 140	170	60	60
Canada	6	-	+ 40	46	6	6
Mexico	20	118	+ 12	150	20	20

a/ Oil equivalent.

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Table 19 : Estimated Linseed Oil Supply and Utilization in the Soviet Bloc 1953-54 and July 1955 Stocks

Million Pounds

Country	1953 - 54 Production	Net Trade a/ + Imports - Exports	Total Supply	Non-Food Uses	Supply Available For Food	Stocks July 1954	1955 Stocks July 1955
USSR	275	+ 330 b/	605	410	195	10	25
Communist China	35 c/	- 15 c/	20	13	7	Neg.	Neg.
Albania	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Bulgaria	2	Neg.	2	?	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Czechoslovakia	5	+ 60	65	65	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
East Germany	15	N.A.	15	15	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Hungary	6	+ 10	16	15	1	Neg.	Neg.
Poland	45	N.A.	45	30	15	Neg.	Neg.
Rumania	4	N.A.	4	4	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Total Bloc	387	+ 385	772	554	218	10	25

a/ Excludes any estimate of possible U.S. oil shipments or transshipments through Western Europe.
b/ Based on maximum imports from Argentina (150,000 M.T) of which 100,000 M.T. are estimated as having been delivered
c/ Includes oil equivalent of exported seeds.

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Table 20 Estimated Flaxseed and Linseed Oil Supply in the Non-Bloc Countries Bordering the Bloc, 1953-54 and 1955 Stocks. a/

Million Pounds b/

Country	1953-54 Beginning Stocks	1953-54 Production	1953-54 Net Trade + Imports - Exports	1953-54 Total Supply	1953-54 Stocks July 1954	1955 Stocks July 1 1955
Norway	2	-	+ 10	12	2	2
Sweden	10	6	+ 20	36	10	10
Finland	4	-	+ 12	16	4	4
West Germany	40	2	+ 150	192	50	50
Austria	10	-	+ 20	30	10	10
Yugoslovia	-	-	+ 4	4	-	-
Turkey	4	16	- 12	8	4	4
India	40	244	- 60	224	40	40
Pakistan	2	8	+ 2	12	2	2
Japan	6	2	+ 28	36	6	6

a/ Normally linseed oil is consumed entirely as an industrial oil in the countries listed. It may be used to a certain extent for edible purposes when an acute shortage of edible oils exists.

b/ Oil equivalent.

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Table 21 Estimated Flaxseed and Linseed Oil Supply in the Non-Bloc Countries Not Bordering the Bloc 1953-54 and 1955 Stocks

Million Pounds

Country	1953-54 Beginning Stocks	1953-54 Production	1953-54 Net Trade + Imports - Exports	1953-54 Total Supply	1953-54 Stocks July 1954	1955 Stocks July 1955
United States	778	630	- 170	1,238	580	600
Canada	80	178	- 100	158	100	80
Mexico	2	20	- 14	8	2	2
Argentina	650	274	- 300	624	490	450
Uruguay	20	48	- 50	18	8	10
Belgium	14	12	+ 30	56	18	18
France	40	12	+ 100	152	48	48
Denmark	2	2	+ 4	8	2	2
Italy	20	8	+ 50	78	22	22
Netherlands	10	14	+ 30	54	14	14
Portugal	2	-	+ 4	6	2	2
Switzerland	12	-	+ 30	42	14	14
United Kingdom	60	4	+ 220	284	70	70
Union South Africa	4	b/	+ 10	14	4	4

a/ Oil equivalent.
b/ Negligible.

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Table 22 Estimated Cotton Supply and Stocks in the Soviet Bloc
1953-54 and July 31, 1955 Stocks

Thousand Bales

Country	1953 - 54 Production	Net Trade + Imports - Exports	Stocks July 31, 1953	Total Supply	Stocks July 31, 1954	1955 Stocks July 31, 1955
USSR	4,400	- 1,000	900 a/	4,300	900 a/	800
Communist China	2,800	+ 300	480	3,580	500	500
Albania	6	+ 4	1 b/	11	c/	
Bulgaria	64	+ 30	10 b/	104	c/	
Czechoslovakia	-	+ 330	33 b/	363	c/	
East Germany	-	+ 270	27 b/	297	c/	
Hungary	4	+ 160	16 b/	180	c/	
Poland	-	+ 500	50 b/	550	c/	
Rumania	23	+ 140	14 b/	177	c/	
Total Bloc	7,297	734	1,531	9,562	1,400	1,300

a/ Does not include estimated Strategic Reserves.
b/ Estimated working inventory.
c/ It is believed that no stocks will be held other than inventories needed for normal operations which are estimated to equal about 10% of total annual supply.

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Table 23

Estimated Supply of Ginned Cotton in the Non-Bloc Countries Bordering the Soviet Bloc 1953-54 and July 1955 Stocks

Thousand bales

Country	1953-54					1955
	Stocks 31 July 1953	Production	Net Trade	Total Supply	Stocks 31 July 1954	Stocks 31 July 1955
Austria	24	-	+ 85	109	24	25
Finland	20	-	+ 65	85	20	20
Germany (West)	224	-	+1,200	1,424	224	250
Greece	22	147	- 31	138	20	25
Sweden	102	-	+ 100	202	75	75
Yugoslavia	12	6	+ 125	143	18	25
Afghanistan	12	55	+ 35	32	12	10
Burma	10	84	+ 75	24	11	10
Hong Kong	26	-	+ 215	241	41	50
India	1,540	3,500	+ 400	5,440	1,500	1,600
Indochina	5	4	+ 20	29	4	5
Indonesia	7	3	+ 20	30	8	8
Iran	15	193	- 110	98	23	15
Iraq	2	17	- 10	9	2	2
Japan	520	2	+2,400	2,922	500	600
Pakistan	350	1,265	-1,140	475	150	200
Philippines	6	-	+ 8	14	4	5
Thailand	5	30	+ 3	38	3	5
Turkey	170	643	- 430	383	133	100

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Table 24

Estimated Supply of Ginned Cotton in the Major Exporting
Non-Bloc Countries not Bordering the Soviet Bloc
1953-54 and July 1955 Stocks

Thousand bales

Country	1953-54					1955
	Stocks 31 July 1953	Production	Net Exports	Total Supply	Stocks 31 July 1954	Stocks 31 July 1955
United States	5,605	16,200	-3,200	18,800	9,800	8,800
Mexico	90	1,200	- 875	415	90	90
Nicaragua	5	80	- 75	10	5	5
Syria	12	230	- 180	62	17	15
Argentina	425	550	- 225	750	375	375
Brazil	2,000	1,300	-1,300	2,000	1,150	750
Paraguay	28	55	- 50	33	20	20
Peru	245	421	- 400	266	206	200
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	214	430	- 475	169	169	150
Belgian Congo	84	232	- 200	116	81	80
Br. E. Africa	111	392	- 375	128	127	75
Egypt	901	1,350	-1,500	751	426	400
Fr. Africa	74	168	- 145	97	82	85
Mozambique	42	160	- 150	72	52	50
Nigeria	45	100	- 100	45	30	15

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Table 25

Estimated Supply of Ginned Cotton in the Major Importing
Non-Bloc Countries not Bordering the Soviet Bloc
1953-54 and July 1955 Stocks

Thousand bales

Country	1953-54					1955
	Stocks 31 July 1953	Production	Net Imports	Total Supply	Stocks 31 July 1954	Stocks 31 July 1955
Italy	349	25	+ 700	1,074	275	300
Netherlands	53	-	+ 330	383	60	75
Portugal	35	-	+ 175	210	30	30
Spain	38	70	+ 300	408	28	40
Switzerland	95	-	+ 150	245	85	85
United Kingdom	1,016	-	+1,600	2,616	800	800
Chile	32	-	+ 90	122	30	30
Colombia	60	75	+ 45	180	50	60
Thailand	5	30	+ 3	38	4	5
Canada	49	-	+ 300	349	49	50
Australia	19	4	+ 70	93	20	25
Formosa	45	5	+ 120	170	50	60
Korea	8	75	+ 90	173	20	20
Belgium	105	-	+ 425	530	105	125
Denmark	11	-	+ 45	56	11	12
France	365	-	+1,150	1,515	300	350

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Table 26 Net Available Supply of Cotton in the Soviet Bloc
Prewar, 1953-54, and 1954-55

Country	Prewar		1953-54		1954-55	
	Net Available Supply (Bales)	Pounds Per Capita Per Year	Net Available Supply (Bales)	Pounds Per Capita Per Year	Net Available Supply (Bales)	Pounds Per Capita Per Year
USSR	2,450,000		3,750,000 a/	8.4	4,000,000	8.8
Communist China	1,900,000		2,500,000 b/	2.5	2,650,000	2.6
Albania	NA		10,000	3.6	15,000	5.3
Bulgaria	87,200		96,000	6.2	110,000	7.0
Czechoslovakia	363,000		335,000	12.3	350,000	12.7
East Germany	230,000		270,000	7.0	300,000	7.7
Hungary	115,000		160,000	8.1	170,000	8.6
Poland	356,000		505,000	9.3	525,000	9.6
Rumania	92,000		160,000	4.7	180,000	5.2

a. Includes 350,000 bales withdrawn from strategic reserves.
b. Does not include home (non-mills) consumption of about 500,000 bales.

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Table 27: Net Available Supply of Ginned Cotton in the Non-Bloc Countries Bordering the Soviet Bloc Prewar, 1953-54, and 1954-55

Country	Prewar a/ Net Available Supply 1000 Bales	Prewar a/ Pounds Per Capita	1953-54 Net Available Supply 1000 Bales	1953-54 Pounds Per Capita	1954-55 Net Available Supply 1000 Bales	1954-55 Pounds Per Capita
Austria	95.0	9.2	85	13.0	85	13.0
Finland	53.0	9.9	65	17.0	70	18.3
Germany (West)	1,050.2	7.5 b/	1,200	2.6	1,200	2.6
Greece	113.9	6.4	105	13.9	105	13.9
Sweden	136.1	12.1	130	19.6	130	19.6
Yugoslavia	140.2	5.5	125	8.2	125	8.2
Afghanistan	c/	c/	25	2.2	30	2.6
Burma	9.2	3.3	13	0.7	13	0.7
Hong Kong	c/	c/	200	93.7	225	105.4
India	3,150.1	4.0	3,900	11.5	4,000	11.9
Pakistan	174.8		350	4.9	400	5.5
Indochina	21.2	2.2	25	0.9	25	0.9
Indonesia	15.2	2.0	22	0.2	22	0.2
Iran	45.2	4.6	70	4.0	75	4.2
Iraq	6.0	4.0	13	2.6	13	2.6
Japan	1,599.0	13.9	2,400	30.6	2,500	32.0
Philippines	10.1	2.2	8	0.4	8	0.4
Thailand	22.1	1.8	35	2.0	35	2.0
Turkey	209.9	6.0	250	12.6	250	12.6

a. For year 1938. FAO Commodity Series. December 1952.
b. Total of combined prewar Germany.
c. Not available.

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Table 28 Estimated Rice Supply and Utilization in the Soviet Bloc
1953-54 and July 1955 Stocks

Million pounds

Country	1953 - 54 Production	Net Trade + Imports - Exports	Total Supply	Non-Food Uses	Supply Available For Food	Stocks July 1954	1955 Stocks July 1955
USSR	813.5		813.5	51.7	761.8	Neg.	Neg.
Communist China	106,259.5	- 1,322.8	104,936.7	7,650.0	97,286.7	NA	NA
Albania	8.8	Neg.	8.8	1.1	7.7	Neg.	Neg.
Bulgaria	52.9	Neg.	52.9	5.7	47.2	Neg.	Neg.
Czechoslovakia	8.4	Neg.	8.4	1.0	7.4	Neg.	Neg.
East Germany	0	Neg.	0	0	0	Neg.	Neg.
Hungary	123.5	Neg.	123.5	13.2	110.3	Neg.	Neg.
Poland	0	Neg.	0	0	0	Neg.	Neg.
Rumania	57.3	Neg.	57.3	5.4	51.9	Neg.	Neg.

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Table 29 Estimated Rice Supply in Non-Bloc Countries Bordering the Soviet Bloc, 1953-54 and July 1955 Stocks

Million Pounds

Country	1953 - 1954 a/ Beginning Stocks	Production	Net Trade + Imports - Exports	Total Supply	Stocks July 1954	1955 Stocks July 1955
Turkey	n.a.	232	- 22	210	n.a.	n.a.
Iran	37	772	- 220	552	37	50
India	1,130 b/	60,000	+ 2,200	63,330	2,000	2,200
Ceylon	170	550	+ 1,210	1,930	200	200
Pakistan	300	20,000	- 200	20,080	1,280	500
Burma	1,540 b/	10,600	- 4,180	7,960	880	660
Thailand	660 b/	11,530	- 2,850	9,340	770	875
Indo-China	385	3,775	- 330	9,180	350	360
Indonesia	705 b/	15,400	+ 650	16,755	700	700
Japan	3,252	14,685	+ 2,865	10,802	2,535	2,866

a/ Data on basis rice year for individual country.

b/ Government-held stocks only.

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Table 30 Estimated Rice Supply in Principal Importing and Exporting Non-Bloc Countries Not Bordering the Soviet Bloc 1953-54 and July 1955 Stocks.

Million Pounds

Country	1953-54 Beginning Stocks	Production	Net Trade + Imports - Exports	Total Supply	Stocks July 1954	1955 Stocks July 1955
Cuba a/	85	240	+ 570	895	195	150
Ceylon	170	350	+ 1,210	1,930	200	200
Hong Kong	220	45	+ 198	463	130	150
India	1,130	60,000	+ 2,200	63,330	2,000	2,200
Japan b/	3,252	14,685	+ 2,865	20,802	2,535	2,866
Indonesia	705	15,400	+ 650	16,755	700	700
Malaya	250	1,100	+ 1,045	2,395	300	300
Other Br. Terr.	50	345	+ 235	630	50	50
Burma	1,540	10,600	- 4,180	7,960	880	660
Thailand	660	11,530	- 2,850	9,340	770	875
United States c/	98	3,864	- 1,850	2,112	400	300

a/ Crop year is July - June.
b/ Crop year is November - October.
c/ Crop year is August - July.

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Table 31 Rice Supply Available for Food in the Soviet Bloc
Prewar, 1953-54 and 1954-55

Country	Prewar		1953-54		1954-55	
	Supply Available For Food (Million lbs.)	Pounds Per Capita Per Year	Supply Available For Food (Million lbs.)	Pounds Per Capita Per Year	Supply Available For Food (Million lbs.)	Pounds Per Capita Per Year
USSR	751.8	3.9	761.8	3.6		
Communist China	105,368.9	219.5	97,286.7	202.7	About the	
Albania	7.5	7.0	7.7	5.9	Same as	
Bulgaria	19.8	3.0	47.2	6.2	1953-54	
Czechoslovakia	132.3	8.8	7.4	0.6		
East Germany	88.2	5.5				
Hungary	44.1	4.9	110.3	11.6		
Poland	99.2	3.1				
Rumania	264.6	17.4	51.9	3.1		

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Table 3. Estimated Rice Supply and Consumption in Non-Bloc Countries Bordering the Soviet Bloc, Prewar, 1953-54 and 1954-55

Country	Prewar		1953 - 54		1954 - 55	
	Supply Available For Food million lbs.	Pounds Per Capita	Supply Available For Food million lbs.	Pounds Per Capita	Supply Available For Food million lbs.	Pounds Per Capita
Turkey	135	8	180	9	190	9
Iran	485	32	485	25	500	26
India	n.a.	n.a.	49,525	134	53,500	135
Ceylon	1,700	279	1,500	190	1,680	211
Pakistan	n.a.	n.a.	16,200	211	16,900	220
Burma	4,800	313	6,371	366	6,500	340
Thailand	4,100	285	6,737	348	6,800	350
Indonesia	14,930	224	15,920	204	16,000	205
Japan	21,600	305	20,640	241	18,267	212

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